10/035,368
LV Cook 5/2/07
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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:06:20 ON 02 MAY 2007)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 10:06:45 ON 02
     MAY 2007
L1           701 S (ANTIBODY ARRAY)
L2         35038 S (CELL LYSATE)
L3            27 S L1 AND L2
L4             0 S L3 AND PD<1998
L5            12 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6            14 S L1 AND PD<1999
L7            12 DUPLICATE REMOVE L6 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1997:75420 CAPLUS
DN 126:196501
ED Entered STN: 01 Feb 1997
TI Isolation and characterization of e3B1, an eps8 binding protein that regulates cell growth
AU Biesova, Zuzana; Piccoli, Claudia; Wong, William T.
CS Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Biology, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
SO Oncogene (1997), 14(2), 233-241
CODEN: ONCNES; ISSN: 0950-9232
PB Stockton
DT Journal
LA English
CC 6-3 (General Biochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 3, 13
AB Eps8, a substrate of receptor tyrosine kinases, is an SH3 domain-containing protein that plays an important role in mitogenic signaling. To determine the cellular function of eps8, we used the SH3 domain of eps8 to screen a human fibroblast M426 expression library and identified, a full-length cDNA clone of 3.2 kb. We designated this clone e3B1 for eps8 SH3 domain-binding protein 1. Northern anal. revealed that expression of e3B1 mRNA was ubiquitous in human tissues. The e3B1 gene encodes a SH3 domain containing protein. We show that anti-e3B1 antibodies detect three cytosolic protein species of 65, 68, and 72 kDa in cell lysates isolated from asynchronously growing NIH3T3 cells. E3B1 binds to the SH3 domain of eps8 and Abl in vitro. We also demonstrated that e3B1 assocs. with eps8 in vivo. Phosphatase digestion and phosphoamino acid anal. revealed that p65e3B1 is a phosphoserine containing protein and p72e3B1 and p68e3B1 are hyperserine-phosphorylated form of p65e3B1. We further determined that the p65e3B1 was the most abundant in serum-starved NIH/EGFR cells. Time course studies initiated by the addition of epidermal growth factor (EGF) revealed that the p72e3B1 started to accumulate at 4 h, peaked at 8 h, and remained high until 24 h. Finally, we demonstrate that NIH/EGFR fibroblasts overexpressing e3B1 grow more slowly relative to matched controls.
ST human fibroblast phosphoprotein e3B1 cloning sequence; cell cycle proliferation e3B1 phosphorylation; eps8 SH3 domain binding protein expression
IT Animal cell line
(M426 (fibroblast); cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)
IT Protein motifs
(SH3 domain, in e3B1 and eps8; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)
IT Protein sequences
cDNA sequences
(cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)
IT mRNA
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(e3B1, expression of; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(e3B1, expression of; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding

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IT mRNA
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(e3B1, expression of; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(e3B1, expression of; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding

phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Phosphoproteins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(e3B1; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Cell proliferation
(effect of e3B1 on; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(eps8; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Animal tissue
(expression of e3B1 in; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Cytoplasm
(localization of e3B1 in; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Phosphorylation, biological
(of e3B1; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Cell cycle
(regulation of e3B1 phosphorylatino during; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Signal transduction, biological
(role of e3B1 and eps8 in; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT 187759-09-7
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(amino acid sequence of; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT 62229-50-9, Epidermal growth factor
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(effect of on e3B1 accumulation; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT 187759-08-6
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(nucleotide sequence of; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Phosphoproteins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(e3B1; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Cell proliferation
(effect of e3B1 on; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(eps8; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Animal tissue
(expression of e3B1 in; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Cytoplasm
(localization of e3B1 in; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Phosphorylation, biological
(of e3B1; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Cell cycle
(regulation of e3B1 phosphorylatino during; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT Signal transduction, biological
(role of e3B1 and eps8 in; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT 187759-09-7
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(amino acid sequence of; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT 62229-50-9, Epidermal growth factor
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(effect of on e3B1 accumulation; cloning, sequencing, expression, and characterization of human fibroblast M426 cell eps8-binding phosphoprotein e3B1 that regulates cell growth)

IT 187759-08-6
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AN 94312535 EMBASE
DN 1994312535
TI Reactivity of primate sera to foamy virus Gag and Bet proteins.
AU Hahn H.; Baunach G.; Brautigam S.; Mergia A.; Neumann-Haefelin D.; Daniel M.D.; McClure M.O.; Rethwilm A.
CS Inst fur Virologie und Immunbiologie, Universitat Wurzburg, Versbacher Strasse 7,97078 Wurzburg, Germany
SO Journal of General Virology, (1994) Vol. 75, No. 10, pp. 2635-2644. .
ISSN: 0022-1317 CODEN: JGVIAY
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 27 Oct 1994
Last Updated on STN: 27 Oct 1994
AB In order to establish criteria for the serodiagnosis of foamy virus infections we investigated the extent to which sera from infected individuals of human and primate origin react with structural and non-structural virus proteins in immunoblot assays. Using lysates from infected cells as the source of virus antigen, antibodies were preferentially detected against the Gag proteins and the non-structural Bet protein. Both the Gag precursor molecules of 70 and 74K apparent M(r) and the cytoplasmic 60K M(r) Bet protein were found to be phosphorylated, the latter being synthesized in large amounts in infected cells. Rabbit antiserum raised against recombinant human foamy virus (HFV) Gag major capsid protein cross-reacted with foamy viruses of chimpanzee, gorilla, orang-utan, rhesus monkey and African green monkey origin. This was reflected by a broad cross-reactivity of the respective monkey sera to the Gag proteins of the various foamy virus isolates. Cross-reactivity of antisera against the Bet protein was restricted to viruses from man and the great apes. Recombinant Gag and Bet proteins expressed in prokaryotes or in insect cells were readily recognized by foamy virus-positive primate sera. Screening serum samples from chimpanzees with HFV Gag and Bet proteins expressed by recombinant baculoviruses revealed that 18 out of 35 (52%) were positive for Gag antibodies. Of these, 13 (72%) showed antibodies against the Bet protein, indicating that Bet antigen is of value in serological screening for foamy virus infections.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*retrovirus infection: DI, diagnosis
*serodiagnosis
animal cell
article
baculovirus
cell lysate
cross reaction
human
human cell
immunoblotting
insect
nonhuman
primate
priority journal
prokaryote
serum
virus recombinant
Drug Descriptors:
cytoplasm protein
*gag protein: EC, endogenous compound

*virus protein: EC, endogenous compound
capsid protein: EC, endogenous compound
protein precursor: EC, endogenous compound
rabbit antiserum

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SO Journal of General Virology, (1994) Vol. 75, No. 10, pp. 2635-2644. .
ISSN: 0022-1317 CODEN: JGVIAY
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 27 Oct 1994
Last Updated on STN: 27 Oct 1994
AB In order to establish criteria for the serodiagnosis of foamy virus infections we investigated the extent to which sera from infected individuals of human and primate origin react with structural and non-structural virus proteins in immunoblot assays. Using lysates from infected cells as the source of virus antigen, antibodies were preferentially detected against the Gag proteins and the non-structural Bet protein. Both the Gag precursor molecules of 70 and 74K apparent M(r) and the cytoplasmic 60K M(r) Bet protein were found to be phosphorylated, the latter being synthesized in large amounts in infected cells. Rabbit antiserum raised against recombinant human foamy virus (HFV) Gag major capsid protein cross-reacted with foamy viruses of chimpanzee, gorilla, orang-utan, rhesus monkey and African green monkey origin. This was reflected by a broad cross-reactivity of the respective monkey sera to the Gag proteins of the various foamy virus isolates. Cross-reactivity of antisera against the Bet protein was restricted to viruses from man and the great apes. Recombinant Gag and Bet proteins expressed in prokaryotes or in insect cells were readily recognized by foamy virus-positive primate sera. Screening serum samples from chimpanzees with HFV Gag and Bet proteins expressed by recombinant baculoviruses revealed that 18 out of 35 (52%) were positive for Gag antibodies. Of these, 13 (72%) showed antibodies against the Bet protein, indicating that Bet antigen is of value in serological screening for foamy virus infections.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*retrovirus infection: DI, diagnosis
*serodiagnosis
animal cell
article
baculovirus
cell lysate
cross reaction
human
human cell
immunoblotting
insect
nonhuman
primate
priority journal
prokaryote
serum
virus recombinant
Drug Descriptors:
cytoplasm protein
*gag protein: EC, endogenous compound

*virus protein: EC, endogenous compound
capsid protein: EC, endogenous compound
protein precursor: EC, endogenous compound
rabbit antiserum

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d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:06:20 ON 02 MAY 2007)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 10:06:45 ON 02
     MAY 2007
L1           701 S (ANTIBODY ARRAY)
L2         35038 S (CELL LYSATE)
L3            27 S L1 AND L2
L4             0 S L3 AND PD<1998
L5            12 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6            14 S L1 AND PD<1999
L7            12 DUPLICATE REMOVE L6 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1996:53591 CAPLUS

DN 124:169871

ED Entered STN: 26 Jan 1996

TI Multi-analyte determination with a direct optical multi-antibody detection system

AU Piehler, Jacob; Brecht, Andreas; Kramer, Karl; Hock, Bertold; Gauglitz, Guenter

CS Institut fur Physikalische und Theoretische Chemie, Universitat Tubingen, Tuebingen, D-72076, Germany

SO Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering (1995), 2504(Environmental Monitoring and Hazardous Waste Site Remediation, 1995), 185-94
CODEN: PSISDG; ISSN: 0277-786X

PB SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering

DT Journal

LA English

CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)

AB Discrimination of structurally similar analytes by immunoassay is limited by antibody cross reactivity. Using a plurality of cross-reacting antibody species allows increased selectivity by application of pattern recognition methods. We present a detailed characterization of an array of monoclonal antibodies which allows anal. modeling of the performance of an antibody array in a multi-analyte system. Such well defined antibody arrays give the possibility for the systematical optimization for immunoassay applications. Affinity characterization is carried out in a simple test format: After equilibrium binding of antibody and analyte, unoccupied antibody is quantified by an optical transducer. The test result reflects directly the resp. affinity consts. for different analytes. A set of three monoclonal antibodies was characterized with respect to their affinity to five different triazines which play an important role in water contamination. The affinities were compared with results obtained by direct enzyme immunoassay. The anal. performance of the antibody array was modelled by using the affinity consts. determined from the calibration curve.

ST antibody immunoassay triazine detn

IT Immunoassay
(multi-analyte determination with a direct optical multi-antibody detection system)

IT Antibodies
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(multi-analyte determination with a direct optical multi-antibody detection system)

IT 122-34-9, Simazine 139-40-2, Propazine 1912-24-9 5915-41-3, Terbutylazine 6190-65-4, De-ethylatrazine
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(multi-analyte determination with a direct optical multi-antibody detection system)

ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1996:53591 CAPLUS
DN 124:169871
ED Entered STN: 26 Jan 1996
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CS Institut fur Physikalische und Theoretische Chemie, Universitat Tubingen, Tuebingen, D-72076, Germany
SO Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering (1995), 2504(Environmental Monitoring and Hazardous Waste Site Remediation, 1995), 185-94
CODEN: PSISDG; ISSN: 0277-786X
PB SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering
DT Journal
LA English
CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)
AB Discrimination of structurally similar analytes by immunoassay is limited by antibody cross reactivity. Using a plurality of cross-reacting antibody species allows increased selectivity by application of pattern recognition methods. We present a detailed characterization of an array of monoclonal antibodies which allows anal. modeling of the performance of an antibody array in a multi-analyte system. Such well defined antibody arrays give the possibility for the systematical optimization for immunoassay applications. Affinity characterization is carried out in a simple test format: After equilibrium binding of antibody and analyte, unoccupied antibody is quantified by an optical transducer. The test result reflects directly the resp. affinity consts. for different analytes. A set of three monoclonal antibodies was characterized with respect to their affinity to five different triazines which play an important role in water contamination. The affinities were compared with results obtained by direct enzyme immunoassay. The anal. performance of the antibody array was modelled by using the affinity consts. determined from the calibration curve.
ST antibody immunoassay triazine detn
IT Immunoassay
(multi-analyte determination with a direct optical multi-antibody detection system)
IT Antibodies
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(multi-analyte determination with a direct optical multi-antibody detection system)
IT 122-34-9, Simazine 139-40-2, Propazine 1912-24-9 5915-41-3, Terbutylazine 6190-65-4, De-ethylatrazine
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(multi-analyte determination with a direct optical multi-antibody detection system)